



## GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

### PUBLIC USE COUNTING AND REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

Following are detailed instructions for collecting and reporting data to be entered on Form 10-157, Revised, Monthly Public Use Report by Golden Gate National Recreation Area. These instructions are effective the date of issuance and will continue in effect unless changed by amendment or by memorandum from the Socio-Economic Studies Division to the superintendent approving a requested change.

Each item below describes the procedures to be followed in collecting public use data and summarizing the various elements of those data for entry on the corresponding line on the 10-157, Monthly Public Use Report.

#### Recreation Visits

1. The number of visitors to Alcatraz as reported by the concessionaire.
2. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Upper Fort Mason. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non reportable vehicles (5,667 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the persons-per-vehicle (PPV) multiplier of 1.7.
3. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Lower Fort Mason. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (9,780 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 1.5.
4. The number of special event visitors to Great Meadows that do not cross the upper or lower Fort Mason traffic counters.
5. The number of joggers/hikers at Crissy Field are estimated by using the trail count at Fort Point Headquarters.
6. The number of special event visitors to Crissy Field.
7. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Fort Scott overlook. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (120 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 1.7.
8. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Baker Beach. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (120 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.2.

January 1, 1997

9. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the exit road at Merrie Way. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (375 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.2.
10. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the exit road at Sutro Heights. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (375 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.2.
11. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to the Navy Memorial parking area. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (120 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.2.
12. Inductive loop traffic counters are located at the parking area entrances at Balboa Street, Fulton Street, Sloat Boulevard, and Second Overlook. The traffic counts are summed and reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (150 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 1.7 to estimate the total traffic at these areas.
- 12a. The number of visitors entering Ocean Beach by foot or bike is estimated by applying a regression factor of  $(9.2 + 1.04 \times \text{Ocean Beach visitor count in 12. above})$ .
13. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Fort Funston. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (600 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.0.
14. Inductive loop traffic counters are located on the entrance roads at Bunker Road, Fort Baker road, and Conzelman Road. The traffic counts are summed and reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (6,250 vehicles) to estimate the number of vehicles entering East Fort Baker. The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.2.
15. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Rodeo Valley. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (260 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.4.
16. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Stinson Beach. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.8 in the months April through October and 2.2 in November through March.
- 16a. The visitor count in 16. above is multiplied by 0.62 in the months April through October and 0.67 in November through March to estimate the number of walk-ins at Stinson Beach.
17. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the exit road in Tennessee Valley. The traffic count is reduced by the number of non-reportable vehicles (614 vehicles). The reduced traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 1.8.
18. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Muir Beach. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.8 in the months April through October and 2.2 in November through March.

January 1, 1997

19. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Muir Beach Overlook. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.8 in the months April through October and 2.2 in November through March.

20. An inductive loop traffic counter is located at the entrance to Bolinas Ridge. The traffic count is multiplied by the PPV multiplier of 2.8 in the months April through October and 2.2 in November through March.

Due to traffic counter malfunctions the following table includes the Minimum and Maximum vehicle counts at each location for 1996. If the reported traffic count falls above or below these counts an estimate of traffic will be used at that location.

Table 1  
Traffic Minimums, Maximums and Estimates by Location

<b>Location</b>	<b>Minimums</b>	<b>Maximums</b>	<b>Estimate</b>
Upper Fort Mason	25,000	42,000	33,217
Lower Fort Mason	35,000	70,000	51,259
Fort Scott Overlook	6,000	15,000	10,045
Baker Beach	10,000	30,000	22,106
Merrie Way	16,000	38,000	30,861
Sutro Heights	10,000	30,000	20,800
Navy Memorial	14,000	60,000	28,389
Ocean Beach, Balboa, Fulton, Sloat, Second Overlook	75,000	150,000	104,310
Fort Funston	16,000	50,000	28,009
East Fort Baker, Bunker, East , and Conzelman Roads	25,000	50,000	36,294
Stenson Beach	3,000	38,000	18,512
Rodeo Valley, Rodeo Bunker, Rodeo Conzelman	25,000	90,000	51,546
Tennessee Valley	6,000	17,000	12,797
Muir Beach Entrance	2,500	35,000	14,084
Muir Beach Overlook	1,500	11,000	5,087
Bolinas Ridge	500	7,000	2,522

January 1, 1997

## Recreation Visitor Hours

Recreation visitor hours are the sum of the subtotals of each of the activities listed in Table 2. Each subtotal is the result of multiplying the number of visitors associated with that activity by its length-of-stay multiplier. The length-of-stay multipliers are listed as hours.

Table 2  
Visitors Hours by Location

Location	Average Length of Stay (In Hours)
Alcatraz	3.0
Upper Fort Mason	1.0
Lower Fort Mason	1.5
Special Events (Crissy Field & Great Meadows)	Estimated hours per event
Crissy Field Joggers/Walkers	2.0
Fort Scott Overlook	2.0
Baker Beach	2.0
Merrie Way	1.0
Sutro Heights	1.0
Navy Memorial	1.0
Ocean Beach, Balboa, Fulton, Sloat, Second Overlook	3.0
Cliff House Visitor Center	0.5
Fort Funston	2.5
East Fort Baker ,Bunker, East, and Conzelman Roads	3.0
Stenson Beach	4.0
Rodeo Valley, Rodeo Bunker, Rodeo Conzelman	3.0
Tennessee Valley	3.0
Muir Beach Entrance	4.0
Muir Beach Overlook	0.5
Bolinas Ridge	0.75
Overnight Stays	18 Hours Per Overnight Stay

January 1, 1997

### **Overnight Stays**

Concessionaire Lodging- American Youth Hostel

The number of overnight stays as reported by the concessionaire.

NPS Backcountry - Bicentennial, Haypress, and Hawkcamp

The number of overnight stays by backcountry campers.

NPS Miscellaneous - Battery Alexander and Kirby Cove Group Campsites

The number of nights stayed by group campers.

### **Special Use Data**

Line a. Ocean District visitation

Line b. Marin Headlands District visitation

January 1, 1997